

TARIFF MADE MODERATE PRESIDENT

Slavery Issue Behind It All,
but Protection Carried
Pennsylvania's Big Vote
Across Dead Line—Then
the Morrill Tariff.

These two solemn faces, the two Morrill tariff bills, will be recounted in article No. 12 of Mr. Haskins' tariff series. There were Democratic houses in those days—and Republican senates. Neither of the Morrill bills stood the ghost of a show, but the free trade element in the house Democratic majority wanted at least to get a definition of the tariff before the country, for "issue" purposes. The "issue" was shown to be a local one, just as honest old General Hancock had said it was, four years before, and had put the presidency beyond hope by so saying. Old Sam Randall and his men voted with the Republicans, and the "issue" could not be made up.

By FREDERIC J. RASKIN.
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Washington, March 31.—It is quite a general conviction among men who know the inside history of events of 1860 that the election of Abraham Lincoln as president was due to the tariff, and was not the result of slavery agitation. If such be true the civil war was more directly due to the tariff than to slavery. James O. Elaine took this view of the matter, and expresses it fully in his "Twenty Years in Congress." He points out that the national extension of "bleeding Kansas" was much stronger in 1856 than in 1860, and that in spite of this fact the country went Democratic in 1860 and Republican in 1860. To Pennsylvania he gives the credit of having turned the scales. It was then said of Pennsylvania as it goes in a national election, as goes the union. In the gubernatorial election of 1860, C. C. Smith, afterward war governor, made the tariff question the issue, and won on a high tariff platform. The same issue was believed to be the one that gave the vote of Pennsylvania to Lincoln, and if that be true, it was the issue that gave Lincoln to the union.

Cry to Cut Down Surplus.
In the presidential election of 1856 there was not much said about the tariff. The Walker tariff had worked so well, at least to outward appearance, that the whole country seemed to acquiesce in it. But the following year found the strong boys running the government with money to such a degree that it became necessary to reduce the revenues. A bill providing the lowest tariff in the history of the country was then introduced. It was not long in reaching the point of consideration. There was much parliamentary maneuvering in the house and senate. The latter body dominated the situation and secured the passage in principle of the measure introduced by Senator R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia.

One of the most remarkable things about the tariff of 1857 was that many industries that were dominated by a thorough going protection spirit did all they could, and actually spent much money, to make the bill as nearly a free trade measure as possible. It was shown that a single woolen mill had spent \$87,000 in its campaign for free trade. These manufacturers knew full well that there was no chance of protection for their products. Their next best course was to secure free raw material, and their energies were spent in that direction.

Panic of 1857 Came.
It was not long after this until the panic of 1857 came on. All protectionists attribute it to the tariff. And traders tried to get out of the middle ground and find causes not dissimilar to the panic of 1897. Be that as it may, the following year saw such deficits in the revenues that Justin S. Morrill hit off the situation by saying that the government was obliged to go to bed without its supper every time imports fell short \$1,000,000 a week at the port of New York. However, the tariff was not the cause of the trouble. It was a steady rally back to normal conditions.

Morrill Tariff Like Walker's.
When the first session of the thirty-sixth congress met, Mr. Morrill of Vermont introduced practically the same tariff measure he had tried in vain to have considered the previous year. His bill was really more satisfactory to the low tariff people than to the advocates of protection. It was stated that it was but little more than a re-enactment of the Walker tariff, the only difference of importance being that specific duties were inserted instead of ad valorem rates. The house passed the measure, but the senate decided to postpone consideration until the next session. Jefferson Davis favored the Morrill bill, asserting that it was a more Democratic tariff than the

one of 1857, and adhered more closely to the rates of the Walker tariff.
When the second session of the thirty-sixth congress met, the senate put 158 amendments onto the Morrill bill, 148 of which were accepted by the house, and the measure went into effect in April, 1857. After this came a succession of tariff acts for raising funds for the prosecution of the war. One was passed in August, 1861, and carried with it an income tax, as well as a direct tax of \$20,000,000. Another placing a new rate of duty on tea, sugar and coffee, was passed during the following December. In 1862 the tariff was raised even higher, and only ninety-nine articles were left on the free list. In 1864 still further increases were made, and the free list curtailed even below the ninety and nine articles. In those days the statesman who could suggest new subjects for taxation was regarded as a patriot.

Morrill for Revision Upwards.
Immediately following the close of the civil war the burdensome internal revenue taxes were repealed, and Justin S. Morrill led a movement for a revision of the tariff—upwards. He felt that wool and woollens especially needed additional protection. The house passed his bill. The senate thought the matter too important and the weather too warm to consider the measure so late in the session, so they put the bill in cold storage. The following winter the senate amended it and passed it after midnight on February 1, 1867. In the house meantime Morrill had drafted a new measure and presented it as a substitute for the one already passed. But at the critical time he withdrew his substitute, and through an effort to settle the matter through a suspension of the rules, everything was lost. A bill passed under a suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote, and Mr. Morrill had reckoned without his host in presuming that he could get such a majority.

In the course of the debate upon the measure, Thaddeus Stevens said that it saved too much of free trade for him. Another member remarked that if that was a free trade bill, "by the holy railroads he would hate to see one that was a protection measure." Another man objected to the repeal of the duty on coffee. "Why," said he, "we need protection for coffee. Do we not make a great deal of it? There are many worthy manufacturers of coffee in the United States. They make it of chicory, beans, peas, rye, wheat, dandelion roots and many other things. They need protection."

Wool Separately Protected.
Although the general tariff bill was defeated, the woollens schedule, against the wishes of the wool producers and manufacturers' associations, was segregated in a separate bill, and after much complicated procedure in the senate and house, was passed in substantially the form of the schedule of the big bill. It was about the only time one schedule was ever passed to the exclusion of all others. Even after weathering all the storms of the legislative sea, it seemed that the bill was to fail to make a safe anchorage in harbor. Andrew Johnson was president and he and congress were sadly at loggerheads over the constitutional prerogative of the house to originate revenue legislation. At this time, however, it was to the interest of the house leaders to uphold the senate, even to the extent of amending to the point of entire substitution. There was as much parliamentary sparring over the bill of 1872 as ever there was over any tariff bill of its kind that congress has passed. Again in 1875 a tariff act was passed. It repealed the 10 per cent reduction that had been made by the act of 1872. Party lines were ignored in both branches of congress when the measure came up. The late Senator Allison and Senator John Sherman were among those who voted with the free traders on this bill.

Nothing More Until 1870.
There was nothing done toward revising the tariff after this until 1870. General Schenck, chairman of the committee on the tariff, reported a measure with revision downward as its keynote. The measure was opposed, it because they did not think it went far enough. It was soon discovered that the measure could not stand on its own merits, so it was coupled into the internal revenue bill, and in that shape it went through the house with flying colors. It did not encounter serious objection thereafter, and was signed by President Grant in July, 1870.
There was additional tariff legislation in 1872, during the consideration of which the senate and house were at loggerheads over the constitutional prerogative of the house to originate revenue legislation. At this time, however, it was to the interest of the house leaders to uphold the senate, even to the extent of amending to the point of entire substitution. There was as much parliamentary sparring over the bill of 1872 as ever there was over any tariff bill of its kind that congress has passed. Again in 1875 a tariff act was passed. It repealed the 10 per cent reduction that had been made by the act of 1872. Party lines were ignored in both branches of congress when the measure came up. The late Senator Allison and Senator John Sherman were among those who voted with the free traders on this bill.

Years With Nothing Doing.
From 1875 to 1881 the house of representatives was Democratic, and from 1879 to 1881 the Democrats also controlled the senate. During those years and the two that followed, there was much maneuvering for position on the part of the government that must occur in legislation was always of the opposite political faith, there could be nothing accomplished. In 1881, however, who afterward drew the celebrated horizontal bill, brought forward a measure in 1876 never got further than the talk stage. The late congress Fernando Wood of New York introduced a measure that was considered in the house, but a motion to strike out its enacting clause was carried and the measure was thus killed.

Tariff Commission of 1882.
In 1882 congress created the tariff commission, composed of men who were not members of congress. The commission traveled all over the country, as far west as St. Paul, visiting 25 cities and hearing over 600 witnesses, who talked to the extent of some 3600 pages. The commission recommended a reduction of 25 per cent in the average duties. The following session of congress was the short one. The forty-eight congress was already elected, and was overwhelmingly Democratic. Things were stormy in the house, and to necessary to bring in one of the worst rules the house has ever seen. The senate Democratic members of the commission were already elected, and were stormy in the house, and to necessary to bring in one of the worst rules the house has ever seen. The senate Democratic members of the commission were already elected, and were stormy in the house, and to necessary to bring in one of the worst rules the house has ever seen. The senate Democratic members of the commission were already elected, and were stormy in the house, and to necessary to bring in one of the worst rules the house has ever seen.

JAP POTATO KING PLAYS PHILANTHROPIST
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Berkeley, Cal., March 31.—The Japanese "potato king," George Shima, reputed to be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, has signalled his settlement in Berkeley by presenting the University of California with a check for \$150 to be used in equipping a room in the university infirmary to be used generally by any student, irrespective of race or color. President Wheeler, to whom the money was sent, calls the gift "splendid." Shima is the first Japanese to enter the list of the university's benefactors.

Shima recently aroused a storm of protest in the fashionable residences of Berkeley by purchasing a beautiful house and moving his family into it.

MORE TROUBLE FOR JAMES C. TOMALTY
(United Press Leased Wire.)
San Francisco, March 31.—James C. Tomalty, a bookkeeper in the city treasurer's office, who has served three years' sentences, was indicted yesterday afternoon by the grand jury, charged with falsifying city records. His bail was set at \$10,000. No witnesses were called, as the indictment was decided upon days ago.

Tomalty was arrested several months ago and is awaiting trial. It is believed the additional indictment resulted from the report of experts who have been going over the books of the city treasurer for several months past.

TRIAL BATTLE FREE
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child. It is a household cure. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act, No. 28.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
"I had a very bad form of cough and hoarseness, and after trying a great many remedies I decided to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and I thank God and you that it came to my mind. As nothing I had tried before relieved me of my suffering like it did. Words cannot express the good results I obtained and I can truthfully recommend it."
Mrs. Rev. J. T. Preece,
115 Vine St., Bloomfield, N. J.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child. It is a household cure. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act, No. 28.

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Beautiful Easter Hats That Fairly Breathe Style

There are many fads in the Spring Hat—for example, that of combining a hardy field flower with a modest little hothouse bloom; but it doesn't matter, as long as there is harmony of color.

Filmy laces, chiffons, soft ribbons and velvets, and flowers graduating from the tiny moss rose to the huge peony—all go to make up exceptionally artistic hats for spring.

We welcome with delight the more conservative shape—in other words, the crowns and brim "balance"; and, by the way, the crowns are much lower, many of them showing the delightfully quaint tam crowns, or possibly a little cone-shaped affair.

The mushroom has paved the way for the "poke," which is really a development of the former hat, and is very attractively trimmed with dainty flowers.

Our New Show Rooms Modern, Elegant

Realizing the need of devoting sufficient room for displaying and selling Flowers, Misses' Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed Ladies' Hats, Tailored Hats and Patterns, we have enlarged our Millinery Showrooms to three times their former size. Today we have the largest Millinery Department on the coast, divided into four distinct sections. We are displaying double the hats of former seasons. They await your approval now.

Our exhibition includes hats of all styles, shapes and cost. It is the largest, smartest and most exclusive showing we have ever made. In matter of style and quality, the showing is superior to any opening ever held in Portland. Our prices are about one half what other houses charge. We have made a specialty of popular priced hats for the last three years—no one can equal us.

SAVAGES SLAY A SCIENTIST

Dr. William Jones Butcher
eried by Islanders He
Was Studying.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Manila, March 31.—Wild tribesmen are reported to have killed Dr. William Jones, a noted anthropologist of the Columbian museum of Chicago, according to a message received here today. The scientist was living in the hills near Dumobato at the headwaters of the Cagayan river, and was making a study of the Ilongots, who inhabit Isabela.

No details of the murder have been received, but a special expedition has been ordered to proceed to Dumobato from Echague, which is the nearest point. A thorough investigation will be made.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL ARGUMENT AT RENO
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Reno, Nev., March 31.—Railroad Commissioner Shaughnessy, formerly assistant superintendent of the Southern Pacific, testified before Special Examiner Lyon yesterday in the Interstate Commerce commission's hearing of the charges against the California, Nevada and Oregon railroads. He produced data which showed that the cost of operating the Southern Pacific line from Reno to Sacramento was equal to the cost of operating the line between Reno and Ogden. This was to prove that if the Southern Pacific was making a reasonable profit in hauling aggregate tonnage through to the coast, at the low rate prevailing there, it was making a reasonable profit in hauling aggregate tonnage charged to Reno.

General Freight Agent G. W. Lucie of the Southern Pacific, Professor Thurston of Nevada university, Theodore Eisfeldt of the San Francisco customs department and Secretary Walker of the San Francisco railroad commission, all gave testimony at the hearing.

\$250,000 Fire at Rochester.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Rochester, N. Y., March 31.—Reynolds Arcade, in the heart of the local retail district, was damaged to the extent of \$250,000 by fire yesterday.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
There are many treatments advertised in the newspapers for the removal of superfluous hair, but there is little offered by the manufacturers of these preparations in the way of substantial evidence of their worth. This is not the case with the well known method, Demitracé, Dr. Starbuck's prominent physician says: "After thoroughly testing Demitracé in my practice I can say that I feel justified in making the assertion that it is the only successful method of removing objectionable growths of hair from any portion of the body. It does the work promptly, it is a cleanly method, and does not injure the most delicate skin, nor does it cause the slightest pain even on the most sensitive portions of the body. I can heartily endorse Demitracé and recommend its use."
If Demitracé were not the best preparation in the world for the removal of superfluous hair we could not get the endorsements of so many prominent physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and magazines.
Demitracé mailed, sealed in plain wrapper, for \$1. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. Booklet free in plain sealed envelope, by the Demitracé Chemical Co., Desk 2, 1505 Park Ave., New York. For sale by Lipman, Wolfe & Co. and all good stores.

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OAK AND PINE

75 Sample Dress
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Closing out our
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\$2 grade Men's
Union Suits
95c

\$2 Sample Hats,
all shades
\$1.00

\$5.00 Oxblood
Shoes, all sizes
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\$4 Sample Hats,
new spring styles
\$2.00

Heavy Tan Work
Shoes, worth \$3
\$1.95

75c grade Mesh
Underwear
45c

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SEE WINDOW
DISPLAY**

Our New York buyer has purchased a lot of 500 MEN'S NEW SPRING SAMPLE SUITS for spot cash at less than 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, which enables us to give our customers and the public the benefit

SALE BEGINS TOMORROW AT 9 O'CLOCK

\$11.95

These suits comprise all of this season's style. Fine fabrics and handsome patterns; olives, tans, browns, grays, greens, also blues and blacks. In single and double-breasted style.

VALUES UP TO \$30

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Corduroy Pants,
\$2.75 grade
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100 pairs Sample
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